THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week.....15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786, PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 212.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Engirdled Paris!

ITS IMPENDING FATE!

Germans on the Heights!

PASSAGE OF THE SEINE!

Affairs in the City!

THE REBELLIOUS ELEMENT!

Mob Already Pillaging!

FAVRE-BISMARCK CONFERENCE!

The Continued Interview

INDICATIVE OF SUCCESSFUL

Peace Negotiations!

REPORTS FROM STRASBURG!

Siege of Toul and Montmedy!

GARIBALDI AND FRANCE!

Letter from Bismarck

ON THE PEACE QUESTION!

What Germany Requires,

AND MUST HAVE!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE BISMARCK-FAVRE INTERVIEW.

LONDON, September 22.—The particulars of the preliminary meeting between Jules Favre and Bismarck, in the chateau of Ferrers, are at hand. Bismarck received the French Minister with great courtesy, and opened the subject of peace immediately on his arrival. No reserve was noticed. But in the course of the discussion Favre asserted that the Provisional Government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed upon. He also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasburg will obey any orders his Government might issue to them. In London there was a strong impression that peace would be concluded on a basis of the temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians and by the surrender of Metz and the Alsatian fortresses. Nothing circulates, however, hope of peace is nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms which no French Government would dare for a moment dare to accede to.

PROPOSITIONS BY FAVRE.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says: M. Favre is understood to offer upon the part of the Provisional government of France the following conditions for the cessation of hostilities: First, France is prepared to render complete indemnification to Prussia for the cost of the war, beyond the guarantee afforded by the demolition of the fortresses of Metz and Strasburg, and Third, she will surrender a portion of the French fleet.

TWO NOTES FROM BISMARCK.

The Prussian Ambassador, official organ, published at Berlin, contains two notes this morning from Bismarck to the Ambassadors of neutral Powers in Germany and the German confederation, in relation to the propositions for peace now under consideration. The first note, dated the 19th, urges the necessity for some more material guarantee against a new attack by France, and especially upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden. It says that the action on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now a perpetual menace to her, and which, in the hands of the French people, they will be the ultimate of France over powers defensive of Germany. Those powers are therefore urged to give their influence to the acquirement of this guarantee, while France, retaining these places, will always consider them as security for her to choose her own time for a general war, and will be able only passive strength to resist such attacks.

The second note, dated Saturday from Berlin, quoted yesterday, urging that Bismarck and Jules Favre were about to meet, and that the latter would proceed immediately on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify the treaty. Favre asked an indemnity for the cost of the war, the cession of a part of the line of fortresses of Metz, Strasburg and another fortification.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

The latest advices from Paris state that the Prussians are occupying Meaux, twenty-nine miles north-east of Paris, and that it is proposed to make that city the base of operations against the interior of the country. The requisitions are being made upon the citizens for large quantities of provisions.

A GERMAN VICTORY.

The garrison at Sedan, midway between Mezieres and Rheims, consisting of two thousand men, capitulated on the 19th of this month. The officers retain their arms and private property, and are to be sent to Germany.

PARIS UNFORGIVING.

Information received through Prussian sources in Paris states that a terrible panic is spreading in that city at the approach of the Prussian army, and that the people are ready to leave in any direction. Provisions are very scarce, and starvation from both armies that besiege now remains, and the greatest suffering and misery ensues.

The German Governors of Alsace and Lorraine have issued orders that the French are absolutely forbidden to leave the country, and that any of the probable annexation of those Provinces to the Confederation, and for the purpose of trying to avert the dreadful scourge of famine.

INDIRA ARRIVES.

Notwithstanding requests to the contrary, it is most positively asserted this evening by those who profess to know that the crowning of Queen Victoria as Empress of India is essentially engaged in the preparation of a through and speedy concentration of troops in Malta, and the transportation of troops and munitions and transcription of arms and munitions of war now running day and night.

OCCUPATION OF MENTZ.

The German troops occupied Mainz, the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle, yesterday afternoon, after a feeble resistance by the French.

ORDERED EVACUATED.

The Prussians are apparently preparing to evacuate Rheims, which has been occupied by the Uhlans.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.

LONDON, September 22.—A Tribune correspondent has just arrived from Lyons and Vienne, and brings an interesting report of the internal condition of France. The latest intelligence at Lyons was that the Paris Government was in full force. The Prefect was prepared to resist Reading, and was concentrating several thousand troops. The Prefect of Lyons was about three days, and it reported a readiness of the Provisional Government to Germany. They are ready to accept the terms of the North German Confederation. In the event of a peace, they demand Treaties and Forts, but don't reject the Provisional Government. The Lyons people, however, object to a Republic, and prefer a monarchy. The whole mass of the population seem to agree with the Provisional Government, and the Republican element is confined to a few ultra-democrats, who are not dangerous. A few have tri-colors, but nearly all are provided with citrons.

Reports from the Rhone Valley are flowering in profusely. Troops are rapidly arriving at Marseilles. There were about forty thousand regulars in the city, and many thousand more are expected. It will be some time before Marseilles can be made sufficiently strong to withstand a siege. Provisions are stored at Lyons, to feed 200,000 people for a year. There were 30,000 troops in the city when the Tribune correspondent left. Troops were arriving from Grenoble and Chambery. A General was expected to arrive to-day to take command of the troops. Orders were issued to the Prefects to call out the National Guards in Alsace. A draft of Spanish and Italian officers is at Orleans to drill the French, who are unacquainted with the use of arms. The foreign Legion, consisting many Germans, had mutinied. The Arab blockading the frontier towns captured several trains, loaded with powder, flour and oats. We passed train after train of northern Mobile Guards going south to join the army, those from the towns wearing red and those from the country tri-color cockades. Train after train of people, drawn by locomotives belonging to the northern and western lines, were going south for safety. Reaching Varnese we discovered that the Mobile Garden of Maulins, St. German, Les Fosses and the country between were under orders to leave for Africa this day to free the regular troops still within the colony. At Vierzon, where we stopped four hours in the middle of the night, we were halted every one hundred yards by sentinels of the National Guard. Every hour a patrol with officers and lanterns in due form went round the town. The men were altogether in plain clothes, armed with muzzle loading cavalry carbines.

In town I learned from excellent sources the French plan for national defense. All the Mobiles and young regulars now scattered over the southern towns are to be concentrated in some one of them. No open town will be defended in the north, but the fortified places, Lille, Abeville, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg and Brest are prepared for a long siege. Havre, which has an exceedingly strong fort on the hill, is being strengthened with lines like those at Lyons, but Rouen is to be abandoned to the enemy. The southern army, when concentrated, is to wait until it is possible for a movement. When one of the great outer forts of Paris has been taken, and the bombardment of the town commences, the army marches north against the Prussians.

As to military preparations in general, there is abundance of men. Small arms are exceedingly scarce, and there is great difficulty in getting even smooth bores, muzzle loaders. Further supplies are expected shortly from England and elsewhere. Ammunition is also more difficult. Cavalry and artillery scarcely exist, and there is no hope of providing either in time for operations entering Paris.

From Tours I came straight through by L. Mans, Rouen and Amiens to Calais. The French expect that the army will march from Beauvais upon Rouen and Amiens and so cut off north eastern France. Mails will soon be sent to Calais instead of Dieppe. Rouen, however, be lost as easy for the Prussians to march from Rambouillet upon Abencon and so cut off the whole northern from central and southern France. St. Malo alone would remain open for the London mail.

THE INTERVIEW WITH FAVRE—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin 23d: Official reports from headquarters report that Jules Favre was present. The first point considered was whether the Constituent Assembly about to be chosen could be relied on to recognize a treaty made with the Favre government. Favre is understood to offer as an indemnification for the cost of the war, the demolition of the fortifications at Metz and Strasburg and surrender of part of the French fleet.

WHAT GARIBALDI THINKS.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Florence writes, 18th: Garibaldi writes he has received no answer from the French Government and that "the rubbish or scum which calls itself the Italian Government keeps me in prison." He says he is not allowed to leave Caprera nor receive any message. The Italian Government, upon being questioned, answer that owing to their neutrality they have refused to consent to Garibaldi's departure. When Favre offered a French frigate, the Italian Governments applied they deemed such an act direct hostility.

The Prefect of Lyons telegraphs: "We await Garibaldi. Enlistments continue. Will he come?"

This telegram was stopped. The Government would be glad to get rid of Garibaldi, but they dare not for fear of the clergy.

The French Minister telegraphed, "If we can get him, we are saved. If not, shall do what we can."

THE INVESTMENT OF PARIS.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin telegraphs, Thursday evening, that the official announcement of the military situation before the investment of Paris completed to the full extent deemed requisite for strategical purposes. The troops while marching to be assisted by reinforcements from the garrison on the south side of the city. The attempted defence in the ozon field was completely frustrated by the defeat of Gen. Vinoy's division on the 19th.

BOMBARDMENT OF TOUL.

The bombardment of Toul has been energetically continued since the 19th of September by incessant firing from the forts on Mt. Gros. The railway from Frouard, which turns Toul, approaches completion.

THIONVILLE, METZ AND STRASBURG.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* at Berlin telegraphs, Thursday evening, that the official announcement of the military situation before the investment of Paris completed to the full extent deemed requisite for strategical purposes. The troops while marching to be assisted by reinforcements from the garrison on the south side of the city. The attempted defence in the ozon field was completely frustrated by the defeat of Gen. Vinoy's division on the 19th.

BOMBARDMENT OF TOUL.

The bombardment of Toul has been energetically continued since the 19th of September by incessant firing from the forts on Mt. Gros. The railway from Frouard, which turns Toul, approaches completion.

THIONVILLE, METZ AND STRASBURG.

The Tuesday investing Thionville are greatly annoyed by daily sorties from the fortifications and attacks by Franc Tireurs.

At Metz there has occurred a sortie, made by French corps along the Strasburg turnpike. The engagement was severe, but it was not extended at dark, the Prussians occupying Chatenu Mary is Haut.

At Strasburg the taking of the lunettes 55 and 53 secures the successful running of parallels for the storming of the inner fortifications and the capture of the city.

The *Tribune's* correspondent before Strasburg, Sept. 19th, writes: The fire of the Germans is maintained with great vigor and rapidity and increasing force. The reply of the French is intermittent, sometimes furious, sometimes dull. Many of the guns are defective, one-third of them bursting in the air. Their supply of fuses is deficient. Eighty thousand of them were prepared at the Arsenal of Strasburg, but the garrison of the Rhine and Moselle is at the Grand Hotel.

FURTHER FROM STRASBURG.

The Manchester *Examiner* says General Ulrich, commandant at Strasburg, is strongly inclined to surrender the city, but wounded soldiers and citizens are unanimously opposed to it. The Germans have raised the captured Lunettes numbers 52 and 53 with mortars, and other batteries have been erected on the heights. The German loss on Thursday was one officer and seven men killed and four officers and thirty men wounded.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

FROM THE GERMAN CAMP—CROWN PRINCE'S APPEAL FOR THE WOUNDED.

OSTEND, September 22.—Dispatches from the German camp, before Paris, state the capture of two thousand Garden Mobiles at Versailles and the occupation of Sèvres by a Prussian garrison.

It is reported from Mamur that the locks on the canal of the Marne have been repaired, and the Prussians compelled four thousand of their prisoners to work on the restoration.

The appeal of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Germany for aid to the wounded says: "In the battle fields of France Germany has awakened to the power of its strength and unity and of her might. This great gain will, I trust, exert its influence in cementing our country together. But our enthusiastic exaltation must be allayed with deep sorrow and mourning. The flower of the youth of Germany have fallen for the fatherland. Many beside leaders of our armies have fought victory with their precious blood." The Crown Prince concluded with an earnest appeal to all Germany to come forward and contribute largely and abundantly to the work.

PRUSSIAN REPULSE AT TOUL CONFIRMED—THE SIEGE PARTIALLY ABANDONED.

LONDON, September 23.—A special to the N. Y. *World* from Tours telegraphs full confirmation of the report that the Prussians were repulsed before Toul on Monday night. The Prussian attack was general and made in two columns, one from the line of the Meuse and the other from the line of the Moselle. The fighting was very severe. The firing of the garrison was sustained and irresistible, particularly at the Moselle gate, and the loss of the Prussians so severe that with daybreak they were in full retreat on all sides. The active prosecution of the siege has been abandoned. The Prussian force has been left in position on the heights of Dommarten and Gondreville and another near Vaucouleurs and Farry, but the larger part of the investing body has left for the army before Paris. The Uhlans have been reported to be at Bourmont on the Loire and at Mansare Laville. At the former place, the streets being narrow and the houses high and of stone, a small force of them was cut off in the town by a hasty barricade and compelled to surrender.

In view of possible emergencies the general post office has been removed to Pau and the government is preparing to remove at the shortest notice to Toulouse, should Tours be seriously menaced.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

THE SIEGE OF MONTMEDY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Advices from Montmedy give a description of the attack thereon and state that the resistance of the garrison equalled anything in the history of the war. The siege can only be described as a blockade, strictly maintained by 13,000 men, occasionally protecting when the garrison holding out longer by firing a few rounds at the fortress from heavy guns. There is very little probability of the garrison surrendering, as prisoners report supplies constantly received from outside, despite the investment.

UNRELIABLE REPORTS FROM STRASBURG—GERMAN OCCUPATION OF FRENCH TOWNS.

LONDON, September 23.—Telegrams are posted in news rooms here reporting that the theatre of Strasburg was set fire by shell, and two hundred persons, who had taken refuge in the building, the main of the Germans, burned to death; also, that a private residence in the city was broken into and plundered by a mob. The reports are not confirmed from other sources and are entitled to little or no credit.

The inhabitants of Sevres, on the approach of the Prussians, sent out a deputation to sue for protection. It is said they were actuated equally by fear of violence on the part of the anxiety to get rid of Imperial functionaries.

A. Beauvais the excitement among the citizens on the approach of the enemy became great.

Senor Orense is endeavoring to form a Spanish Legion for the French service.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

OPPOSITION TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—NO PEACE PARTY—POPULATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, writing Tuesday, says: The attacks on the Provisional Government are as possible more bitter, now that we are all shut up together. Some of the Red organs, the *Rappel*, for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms; that the war must go on at all hazards until victory is won. Those extreme papers insist on a clean sweep in public officers, so that the whole of the administrative body employed under the Empire, rank and file as well as heads of departments, shall give place to new men. How is a government possible under such conditions? It is of the highest importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare they shall not make peace on any terms, and reproach the Ministry bitterly for not certaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among all. They are trying to harrass the Government with disturbances. If anything goes wrong, these are the people to be feared. Some of the people are clamorous about provisions and supplies. The Government fixed the price of meat, which is cheap. I dare say that in a few days it will be more than twenty cents a pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited. For wine, the Parisians outside may envy us. The city seems unusually healthy. Even the small pox has disappeared, or at least we here nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war.

We are waiting in no little excitement the return of Favre from the Prussian headquarters. But those well informed have slight hopes of his success.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY—UNSATISFACTORY RESULT.

Another correspondent writes Tuesday: The fight of yesterday at Chatillon was anything but satisfactory. Trochu, who originally General Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of any one outside. He had made up his mind to give up all strong places beyond the line of forts, when suddenly came Garcot from Sedan, in the guise of a peasant. Here was a General fit to be trusted with a command outside of Paris. Garcot should have an army of 50,000 men to defend certain heights. They came to a head gregory at Meudon. The men into Paris and fastened at the day was the sight of Zouaves, the boasted Zouaves, without firing a shot. They ran into Paris in thirty-seven wounded. The official French report estimates the Prussian loss at four hundred, of whom fifty-eight were killed. The French loss is given at 1,200, of whom 300 were killed. Many Germans were lost, including the commander, Guilain.

ALL READY FOR SIEGE—THE PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE—GRAIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, September 23.—The Prussian guns at Sèvres have command the southern part of Paris. The Prussians avoided St. Denis, near the northern boundaries, as much time would be lost in the bombardment of it. No railroad is detected around the Paris fortifications. An arrangement is made at Lille whereby a communication of the surrounding country can be effected in twelve hours. The means of defence will be reported to on the approach of the Prussians. Large quantities of grain which had been collected around Paris were recently burned to prevent it falling into the hands of the Prussians. The Prussians have occupied Dourdan, eighteen miles southwest of Versailles. No Prussians are reported anywhere within the department of Aube.

Thiers, before leaving Tours for Venice, passed the night with Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister.

The road from Paris to Orleans is gorged with all sorts of vehicles, mainly loaded with the effects of Paris refugees.

The siege of Metz has become a mere blockade.

The safety of Tours threatens the Uhlans at Orleans and Blois.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

The *Times* to-day says the proclamation of the French Republic turned American sympathy to the French side, but neither the Republican nor Democratic party is sacrificing the German vote to this sentiment.

Jacob Bright, member of Parliament for Manchester, last evening made a speech to his constituents, taking a roseate view of the war and its results upon the progress of humanity.

PALIKAO WITH NAPOLEON—OTHER IMPERIALISTS.

Palikao is with the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. Count Benedetti is at Brussels, where Princess Mathilde is,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Sixth Cold Street.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XENIS DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, KERRIS DISTRICT.
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILTON S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

Bonds at Frankfort 94¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firmer.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

WHEN David Kirk asserted in his speech that one of the proprietors of the GAZETTE voted the Democratic ticket until he became one of its owners, and that he is a member of a certain Society of St. Joseph, he asserted what he knew to be a *willful and malicious falsehood*. The gentleman he refers to *never* voted anything but the straight Republican ticket in his life, and he belongs to no society but good society, into which Mr. Kirk has never been initiated.

WE WOULD LIKE to know how Mr. Walton got into the regular Republican Convention. He was there, working with assiduity to get nominated. He allowed his friends to work for him without the slightest remonstrance. Would he have endorsed the action of that Convention if he had been nominated? Would he have been stumping it now over the city in the name of reform, and against the balance of the regular ticket? It is strange how many bad rings Mr. Walton has discovered since his defeat. And what is still more strange, he tells us in all his speeches, that he knew all about these iniquities before he went into the regular Convention to be nominated. Why did he ever go among such bad men? Don't it look a little as though, notwithstanding his better stating that he was the sentinel on the tower to warn the party against division, and that he did not consider he sent back to the Legislature, that he is about as anxious to be returned as a man well can be. There must be some reason for it.

THE *Commercial*, in its eager anxiety to elect James H. Hopkins, the Democratic nominee for Congress, assails General Negley with a vituperation that is disgraceful, and with misrepresentation of the most flagrant character. In collusion with the *Post* it assumes to be possessed of certain information relative to the General, with reference to his speeches and to what he calls his "Original Bill." He charges the General with plagiarism for quoting from statistics, and assumes him of stealing for quoting from the records. It manipulates a bill to suit its own interests, and places it on the shoulders of Negley. This has been its style of warfare throughout. This is reform in the eyes of the *Commercial*. It is all of no use. The people have the records as well as the *Commercial*, and will read them to the discomfiture of that exemplary sheet. Why not give us some of Hopkins along with as much of Negley. It would look a little more as if there was some *hope* for the Third Party movement. As it is, however, it is evident there is no hope of Frew being elected, and Hopkins is its next choice.

LOOK TO THE ASSESSMENTS!

But a few days are now left to see to it that every Republican voter's name is on the registry. The way to find out is to go and look at the list hanging up at each election place. If your name is there, all right; if not, go to the Assessor and have it put on.

REMEMBER! *No man can vote whose name is not on the Registry for the district in which he offers to vote.*

Let every voter impress that fact on his memory, and this additional one, that *his name must be registered at least ten days* before the election.

It is the duty of Vigilance Committees to give early and prompt attention to this; but *every* man can do it best for himself. The lists for each district are now to be seen at the several places of election. Go and examine for yourselves.

And if, in examining, you find that the name of any friend has been omitted, hunt him up and have the omission rectified.

In some of the districts the Assessors have done their work faithfully, and the lists are very nearly correct; but in others it has been sadly neglected. The only sure way is for every man to go and see for himself.

We urge upon the local vigilance committees to give special attention to this matter. It will be very annoying to them, on the day of election, to find their friends turned away from the polls for not being registered. See to it that no such mishap occurs.

ORGANIZE!

The first political duty—first in importance—is *organization*. Without it, no work is or can be completed. With it, work is comparatively easy, and always effective.

Already some of our wards, boroughs and townships have moved and announced their committees; others are preparing to follow; but in some we see no signs of life.

There is no time to go lost. Every moment, now, is valuable. Friends! Rouse up to the necessity of the occasion, and see to it that your election district is at once effectively organized.

What is everybody's business is nobody's. Do not, Republican reader of this paragraph, shove this duty off from your shoulders on to those of somebody else. It is your business. We are addressing these words to *you*, personally. Take quick hold of the work, and do it. Not because we ask it, nor because any one else urges it, no matter who, but for the sake of the cause.

Let the Republicans of each election district get together, at once, divide the work to be done among themselves, parcel it out judiciously, and then see to it that it is done.

In the cities and boroughs we want ward committees, in the townships school district committees, to get the name of every Republican voter within their bounds, and see that they are at the polls on election day. We also want, in each district, a committee to see that every Republican voter is registered, and another to aid their friends who are entitled to it are naturalized. These, with a committee to watch the polls on election day, will do all that is to be done.

The triumphant success of our ticket can be assured by the practical application of one word — WORK! WORK! WORK!

OUR PURPOSE.

The Third Party clings to its dreary, hopeless work, with an ardor worthy of a better cause. Had there been anything in the movement, we would have known it before this. There being really no principle they dare disclose we are still left in the dark. Their speeches are a rehash of the same material. Their arguments, denunciations of a "ring." They deem it their duty day after day to pound away at the GAZETTE, and think it rhetoric to call it hard names.

We have read the slander of our Republican principles for years from the whole Democratic press, and are not to be turned aside from our support of those principles by the clamor of these men. We know too well the future of this Government under the administration of Republicans, and its future in the hands of the Democracy, to hesitate one moment over the course we shall pursue. We know that our living Republic of the present will resurrect the dead Republics of the past. That out of our baptism of blood will come a new awakening all over the world. That the steady march of popular government started with our principles, and that, unless checked by Democratic illiberalism, it will spread broad-cast everywhere. We see it where we least looked for it, in stubborn constitutional England, where the fired hearts of the people rolled forth their veneration for our land. Where our flag was displayed as an emblem of liberty and where the sentiments expressed were flattering to our national pride. We see it in Spain, we hear of it in Italy, its mutterings come rolling to us from Germany, and we know that the eyes of a world are turned upon our nation with love and respect for its Republican work.

We do not propose to change this feeling for a local fight over some mythical ring in the county of Allegheny. To barter away its share of pride, with its mighty record of eleven thousand of a majority for principles that have placed us at the front of civilization, for the silly return of defeating some mythical Court House Ring. To give our grand old county into the hands of illiberal Democracy, in order to rebuke the index commissioners. To have us pointed at, and taunted with defection in principle, for having abandoned the greatest Reform movement the world has ever witnessed, for the sake of punishing some one who has gotten the job of indexing the Allegheny Court House Records. This is too much like running with violent eagerness to a burning house to save the inmates, and carrying out a pin.

The Third party ticket, as a ticket, cannot be elected. It is simply a sheer impossibility. We speak plainly when we say it wants a *soul*. It needs an awakening principle, that will strike with electric force the throbbing pulse of the people. It needs vitality, that will warm into *energy* all who approach it. There is nothing of the kind about it. Its elements are heterogeneous and its actions are indicisive of reform. It will draw a few men around it, but it will have no triumph as a ticket. We feel that these men are like children playing with edge tools. That in their clamor over relief from the taxation arising from some Court House ring, local to this county, they may place the *country* under the burthens of Democratic taxation. That in their endeavors to get rid of some one man as a leader, they may place a man in Congress, not only hostile to the welfare and interest of twenty-five thousand Allegheny county citizens, but to the whole country. We feel that these men know better in their hearts than to make a division in our ranks, and are aware of the utter uselessness of their effort. We believe they know, as we know, that there is no question of principles advocated by them that is not advocated by the Republican ticket. Our aim is to preserve the party. To prevent the Democracy from getting our county into their hands, and we do oppose and shall oppose every movement that weakens our strength.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Wooster university, under the patronage of the Presbyterians, formally opened not long since at Wooster, Ohio, begins its existence with one of the finest college buildings in this country—a building which cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is situated on a fine elevated campus of twenty acres. In addition, a fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been secured. The medical department has already been organized at Cleveland, and the law school will soon be opened. Rev. George P. Hays, the newly elected President of Washington and Jefferson college, had much to do in securing the endowment fund of this institution. We hope he may be successful in the new position he has just assumed.

The oratory of St. Sacrament Mission, just opened in New York city, by Father Bradley, is to have services of the most ritualistic sort. At the opening services Thursday week, the Holy Eucharist was celebrated five times in the morning. The daily paper announces that Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity; Dr. Batterson, rector of St. Clement's Philadelphia, Father Nopen, of St. Albans; Father Bradley, Dr. Houghton, and Bishop Southgate, have taken part in the services of the mission; and Bishop Potter fully approves. Father Bradley in a circular letter announces his intention at these "daily sacrifices," to restore "the forum" use of worship; but oppose extreme Roman Catholic ritualism. He teaches that the Lord's body is present in the sacrament, which should be received fasting. Mr Bradley is described as being thoroughly conscientious and in earnest in their services.

With a view to establish Seminaries in each Southern State, primarily for the benefit of the freedmen, but offered to all the Baptist Home Mission Society have undertaken to raise half a million dollars for that purpose. Upward of one hundred thousand dollars is already raised, and properly invested. The German Baptists, organized into separate congregations in 1851, have had a rapid growth in this country. In that year there were eight churches, eight ordained ministers, and upward of four hundred members. In 1869, they reported seventy-nine churches, eighty-nine ordained ministers, and a membership of nearly five thousand.

The *Congregationalist*, referring to the vote of the people of a town in the Connecticut Valley, prohibiting the sale of ale, beer and cider, thinks the use of their large rich fields in raising immense crops of tobacco, as being calculated to do more mischief than all the cider, beer and ale their people can possibly imbibe.

The *Independent* says the Congregational churches of Brooklyn, with the Presbyterian churches lately New School, are making large preparations to entertain hospitably the five thousand strangers who are expected to attend the meetings of the American Board of Commissioners, commencing October 4th.

The Congregationalists of Rhode Island celebrate their Pilgrim Jubilee in Providence on the 11th day of October. Male delegates alone are invited—the sisters being allowed only as spectators. The *Independent* makes the following remark: "At the end of two hundred and fifty years since the landing at Plymouth, the Congregationalists of Rhode Island have not learned that in Christ 'there is neither male nor female.'"

Dr. Wm. Paxton's Presbyterian church, New York City, raised this year for religious purposes, over one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, nearly twenty thousand more than last year, an average of five hundred and thirty-four dollars for each of its three hundred members.

Recent statistics show that the gain in members of the Reformed (Dutch) Church over last year is twenty-six hundred and forty-eight. The aggregate membership is now over sixty thousand. There is also a slight gain of ministers and churches.

Ministers who so enthusiastically lift such men's humanitarianism as Dickens' to the level of Christianity, are sharply rebuked by *Appleton's Journal*. It says they are simply telling the world that the whole Christian theory as it has been expounded for eighteen centuries is a mistake—making good nature and kindly sympathies convertible terms for faith and prayer. Assuredly these men, it argues, can sufficiently admire the genius of a great writer, without emptying Christianity of nearly all its significance, in order to do so.

Rev. Dr. Wiley, the editor of the *Ladies Repository*, in a late address asserted, that one branch of Methodism (Episcopal) in this country, is one third greater in population than the Catholic Church, and that the combined Methodism of the nation is twice as large, numerically, as Romanism.

Rev. Dr. Patton, editor-in-chief of the *Advance*, in answering the question who in the cities sustain the Sunday-schools and prayer meetings of the Church—says not the lawyers, the physicians, the editors, the teachers and others, but the ordinary mechanics and business men, with common school education, shrewd sense, and devoted piety. A live Sunday School man suggests that the women of the Church, who have little time for fashion and style, are the ones that the pastors can rely on for the most faithful of Christian labor.

Several distinguished men from foreign lands, having come over the ocean to attend the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, in New York, not knowing that the meeting had been postponed, the Branch Alliance at New York, will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening to hear addresses from some of them. Rev. Dr. Rerd, a Waldensian from Italy; Rev. Dr. Koering, from Hungary; Rev. Dr. Bliss, from Turkey; Rev. James Davis, Rev. Dr. Angus, and others, from England, will speak.

At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Association, held at St. Anne's Church, New York, an essay was read by Rev. Wm. Tatlock, of Stamford, Ct., in which he endeavored to show that primarily all authority to teach children rested with the parents; that this authority might be, and in church Sunday schools is, generally delegated to the pastor, or rector, and through him to the Sunday school teachers. He did not believe that every man and woman who wished to be teachers were authorized by God.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Whitefield, is to be observed Friday, Sept. 30th, with appropriate services, in the Federal street Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., where he had preached the night before his death. Rev. Dr. J. F. Stearns, of Newark, Drs. John Hall and I. S. Pruns, of New York, Dr. R. W. Clark, of Albany, Dr. Vermilye, of Utica, and others are to participate.

P. V. & C. RAILROAD.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In these days of war and politics, how refreshing to see that our city interests are not being entirely overlooked. Pittsburgh at last proposes to build a railroad that should have been built long enough since to have paid back to the stockholders in dividends all it cost to build it; but the old adage comes in with force here, "better late than never." The world has been turned upside down in its war experience, and railroads have made and built up cities in the midst of what was a wilderness a few years before. The Great West has been made to spring up and blossom like the rose by the magic power of these life giving railroads.

Surely, surely our city is about to awake from the lethargy in which it has intrenched itself behind its natural advantages, and is now taking a look at the Bismarck efforts that are being made to carry off from our city all our natural advantages for manufacturing iron, glass, &c.

There is a gentleman now in this city who is trying to establish it as a fact to our citizens, that iron can be manufactured cheaper eight hundred miles west of us here than in this place. Now there may be some truth in what he represents, in one view of it. He says that the cost of making iron is being increased every day by the increased demand for coal and other things that enter into the cost of manufacturing it. If this is so ought not our iron men to be up and doing and see to it that the means of supplying these articles, such as coal, &c., which enter so largely into the consumption of the city in its various ramifications, are equal to the consumption, at least. Yes, if possible, they ought to concentrate their efforts, and open up all the highways of trade, so as to flood our market with every article of daily consumption, and consequently cheapen it to the lowest possible extent consistent with the prosperity of the city as well as of those who furnish the supplies, who must always have a living or they will abandon the business and let it fall into the hands of the few.

Well, sir, my opinion is, that the building of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road will do more to accomplish this than any road projected to or from our city. In addition I am informed that there are at certain points on the line of the proposed road immense deposits of iron ores of various kinds, some of the finest quality in the world, that will be of easy access to our city when this road is built. I do expect to hear of our people doing something handsome soon in this matter. ZETHER.

A Voice From Fayette County—How the Sentiments are Viewed by our Neighbors.

PERRYOPOLIS, FAYETTE CO., PA., September 20, 1870.—*Editors Gazette:* SIRS: Enclosed you will find seventy-five cents, subscription for six months to your Weekly. Please send the same to my address. I will get you up a club in the winter, as soon as I get time. I don't like Bob Carnahan's Reform movement, and the rest of them. His paper, the *Commercial*, is worse than the copperhead papers. They want to beat a soldier and elect a copperhead, which would be a shame; but some people have not got any of that article. If they had, they would not have held office under A. Johnson.

Nothing more, but remain,
Yours, truly,
J. W. MCCREERY.

Democratic Consistency.

The Kansas Democracy, in their State platform, call for "the reduction, if not abolition, of the hateful and oppressive *internal* revenue taxation."

The Democracy of Illinois, in their State platform, in effect demand the repeal of the tariff, which would strike off all *external*, or import taxation.

Between these two "planks," we greatly wonder what kind of taxes the Democracy would levy. To adopt either is to repudiate the public debt, destroy the National credit, and stop the wheels of Government. To advocate both at once, is quite consistent with Democratic tactics in different localities, and about as near unintelligible as crowd on they ever get. In Kansas they want a tariff and no internal taxes, while in Illinois they want internal taxes and no tariff. Do the leaders really know what they do want?

A WONDERFUL PETRIFACTION.

A Murdered Man Becomes a Witness Twenty Years After Death—Treasure Trove—A Tough Story.

The Saginaw papers have an account of a petrified human body now in that city, *en route* to the State Fair at Jackson, Michigan. They say it was found on the bank of the Detroit river, a few miles below Detroit, but neglect to state why it should be taken around by Saginaw to be got to Jackson. This petrifaction is described as the color of sandstone, of the size of an ordinary man, which it resembles in all external details, and weighing about 600 pounds. The *Enterprize* gives the following narrative as coming from those who have the petrifaction in charge:

"Over twenty years ago, near the city of Wyandotte, a stranger appeared one night at a little hut, and desired from the inmates lodgings for the night. He was a large, powerful man, and seemed to be traveling for some secret purpose. During his stay it was ascertained by those who lived in the hut that he had a large sum of money, and the inmates determined to get possession of it. During the night he was enticed into the adjoining woods, and then murdered. Those who took his life, it would appear, buried the man's money near the beach, and also the body of the unfortunate victim. The man was missed, and search made for him and his effects, but nothing could be found to throw the least light on the affair, and it passed out of the memory of those living near at hand, and the mysterious disappearance was, in fact, looked upon as a legend of the oldest settlers. The people had forgotten it, but a party whose movements were directed by a clairvoyant, were near the spot where the man was buried, and they dug indefatigably for a treasure said by that "seer of hidden things" to be buried in the soil near the water's edge. They, it appears, knew that the action of the water had caused a receding, and that where was formerly a sort of beach was now under the water at least eighteen inches. Not discouraged by this, they worked hard at night, and in secret, pretending to have other business which compelled them to watch the shore. During their search for treasure trove they came upon something very hard, and thought they had at last struck their treasure. They worked patiently all night, and struck a coffin as they thought, but the giving away of the surface, and quick stopping of further operations made them believe there was something beside money in the hole. After working for an hour or two, they found beneath the sand the perfect figure of a man, turned to stone by the continual washing of the sand affiliation of the minute particles with the decaying flesh of the dead man. They were cemented and made a substance as hard as stone itself, and equally heavy. The outlines of the figure were kept perfect, even to the eyelids and the wound in the skull where the man was struck with the weapon, which broke his skull on the back part. The gash is apparent, and the skull not only flattened and broken, but cut open like a fissure in a rock, only it is more regular. One of the strangest features of this wonderful petrifaction is that it was, when first discovered, very soft on the outside, and on being exposed to the air grew hard immediately, and now is a perfect conglomerate in all parts. The muscles of the arm, of the foot, of the shoulders, of the neck, and the veins of all parts of the body are shown perfectly. The legs, in lifting the weighty body, broke off, and also one of the hands, but they were secured, and show perfectly the position of the man when deposited in his wet and sandy bed. The figure is lying on its right side, with the hand raised as if to ward off a blow, and the other arm, from which the hand has been broken, lies along the side, with the arm bent from the elbow to the abdomen, and the hand near the right thigh. The right leg is crushed up a little, but not over the other, as if there were a sort of spasmodic action of the muscles before the death occurred. This position indicates that the man was hastily put into the box, thrown into a hole, and smeared over with sand. In taking it up the two legs were broken, but they fit nicely to the body, and the form is that of a man of large size and fine development. The face is placid and well defined. The lips, nose, eyes and entire contour of the face are perfect, but there is a part of one ear missing (said to have been amalgamated with the sand, or to have decayed back to the original dust). The veins are clearly outlined in all parts of the body and stand out lifelike and well defined. Traces of the hair are visible and the whole form is perfect."

Languages of Europe.

The following table shows, in round numbers of dwellers of Europe, independent of their political divisions, descent or sympathy, as they speak habitually their different languages. We give it as shedding a great deal of light on the struggles of the various nations of the continent:

SALVIC.	
Russians and Ruthenes (the latter in West Russia and East Galicia)	55,000,000
Poles	9,000,000
Czechs (including the Slowaks of North East Hungary)	6,000,000
South Slavonians (including the Bosnian Musselmen)	5,500,000
GOTHIC.	
Germans (including their settlements in Hungary and the Polish, Russian and Rumanian Jews)	52,000,000
English (including English-speaking Irish and Scotch)	30,000,000
Scandinavians (Danes, Norwegians, Swedes and Icelanders)	6,250,000
Dutch and Flemings	5,000,000
LATIN.	
French and Walloons	37,000,000
Italians	25,000,000
Spanish	16,000,000
Portuguese	4,000,000
Rumanes	7,000,000
A DUO.	
Magyars	2,500,000
Finns	1,250,000
CELTIC.	
Welsh	1,000,000
Irish, Gaels and Monze	1,000,000
Bretons of France	1,100,000
Greeks	3,250,000
Turks and Tartars	3,500,000

Besides these are the Albanians, Arnaouts, Armenians of Turkey, the various tribes of the Caucasus, the Basbues in the Pyrenees, the Lapps and Samoyedes near the Polar Sea, the Wendes in Eastern Saxony, the Half-Arabs of Malta, the Lettes in East Prussia and Lithuania, and some other small ethnic remnants in other parts of Europe.

The Temporal Condition of the Papacy.

When the Italians are installed in Rome the civil administration will be beset with a number of first and perplexing difficulties. The chief one of these will be the matter of public finance—a list of embarrassments to which the King of Italy has already become slightly familiar in Florence. The Papal Treasury budget is really in a bad way, notwithstanding the contributions of the faithful during the Council. The civil executive of Rome has not published a regular budget of income and expenditure during the past four years. One of the latest and most reliable exhibits of the Treasury Exchequer Department of His Holiness shows that the annual revenue of the Papal Government derived from the usual sources amounted in 1864 to 25,000,000 francs, or $5,000,000. The public debt at the same date was stated as follows:

	Francs.
Consolidated	150,000,000
Rothchild and Barodilloan	110,000,000
Pensions, charges, donations	90,000,000
Loan of 1860	50,000,000
Consolidated (March, 1861)	10,000,000
Consolidated (November, 1861)	30,000,000
Loan of 1863	20,000,000
Total	460,000,000

So that in the beginning of 1865 the Pope was commercially speaking, insolvent, if to owe one hundred millions of dollars in gold, and to be unable to pay the interest, deserves to be called insolvency. Besides his territorial revenue income the total result of five years' collections of Peter's pence was thirty-seven millions of francs, or about five and one-half millions of dollars, or seven millions and a half of francs, annually contributed by two hundred thousand Catholics—something less than ninepence sterling a head.

Why Andy Johnson is Again Tooting His Bugle.

Whatever effect upon the public mind this (Gallation) speech of Mr. Johnson's may have been calculated to produce, its influence was destroyed, in the manifest eagerness of the speaker to point the moral of his sermon by alluding to the election of the United States Senator by the next General Assembly (!) What credit for sincerity and disinterestedness the speaker may have obtained by his plausible parade of self-sacrificing and wounded patriotism, vanishes before this significant allusion. If there was any doubt before, that Mr. Johnson was still a fit field for a seat in the Senate, it is now removed, to the edification of the feeblest comprehension. Mr. Johnson wants to go to the Senate. Desires to occupy the seat Mr. Fowler is about to vacate, and to which Mr. Cooper has already been elected. Hence the presence of the ex-President at the capital in the time of his country's peril. Hence the Greenville resolutions. Hence the speech at Gallatin. *O tempora! O Moors!—Nashville Banner (Consecrative) Sept. 20.*

THE Dean of Wells has resigned the living of St. Cuthbert in that city, inasmuch as it has been proved that it is illegal to hold it with the deanery. The dean has held both since 1854. The living is worth £800 a year. A question arose and was submitted to the law officers of the Crown, whether the dean had not forfeited his deanery.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This most wonderful Magnetic Spring is attracting from its novelty and peculiarities the attention of the World. During the summer of 1869, while the Company were boring for Salt, a vein of water was struck flowing with such force as to throw the stream several feet above the surface. It was found to carry a powerful current of Electricity or Magnetism, which marks it as one of the most wonderful of Nature's Curiosities. The Water has been proven to possess most remarkable curative properties, being particularly effective in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Gravel, Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

TRUST WHAT TIME HAS SANCTIONED.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may, in some cases, be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses, extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote and cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it, have gone up like rockets and come down the extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady—always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction produced a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it take precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes accepting into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to pull in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.
Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 24 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
Cassimeres,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS.
White & Gray Blankets.
ALL KINDS OF FLANNELS.
TABLE LINENS.
Sheeting Muslins,
ALL WIDTHS.
SHAWLS AND SKIRTS.
At $2.50, All-Wool Square Shawls, worth $4.
At $5, All-Wool Double Shawls, worth $8.
At 18½c., all the best makes new style Delaines.
At 18½c. Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 6¼c., good Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Dark Prints.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

POPULAR GOOD
BELL & M
NO. 21 FIFT
New Goods!!
33 PER
UNDER LAST Y
Shawls, Plaids,
BLANKETS, FLANNEL
S, CHINTZFS, LINENS.
STEAM HEATING.
We are Prepared to Contract for
HEATING
WITH
Steam Apparatus
Of the most approved plan, using
HIGH OR LOW
STEAM DIRECTOR INDIRECT RADIATION.
Can refer to buildings using
Our Heating Apparatus
FOR THE PAST
TEN YEARS.
Craig Brothers,
129 Second Ave.,

SCHOOL
BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS,
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL RULERS,
SCHOOL SLATES,
SCHOOL BLACKBOARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $9 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.
RAZORS, SCISSORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY.
Ground and Repaired in the best manner. Also, STAMPS, BRANDS and CANCELLING BRANDS made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.
APPLE PARERS.
LIGHTNING AND TURN TABLE
APPLE PARERS.
A full stock of either kind on hand, and will be sold at Manufacturers' prices by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
SWEET POTATOES.—A small lot of choice Jersey Sweets, just received and for sale by
JOHN A. HENSHAW,
Cor. Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices
FOR
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At $1.50,
Gored Cloth Skirts,
EMBOSSED BORDER.
At 50c., Children's Balmoral Hose.
At 37½c., Mens' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 75c., Mens' White Dress Shirts.
At $1.00, Mens' Plaid Flannel Shirts.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
AND
FEATHERS.
ALL COLORS IN VELVETEENS,
Silk Velvets and Satins.
Chignons and Hair Pieits.
Germantown and Country Yarns.
Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' Underwear.
Lace Collars and Handerchiefs.
Gloves, Hosery, &c., &c.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

S. LOW PRICES.
OORHOUSE,
New Goods!!
CENT.
EAR'S PRICES!!
Silks, Dresses,
S, CHINTZFS, LINENS.
NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are SOLDBY DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
AND
SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported Direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
L. B. FULTON..... A. J. M'CANN.
FULTON & M'CANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

FALL TRADE.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE.
DILWORTH,
HARPER & CO.,
243 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE HEAD OF WOOD ST.,
Are ready to offer for the Fall trade a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Including Smoking and Chewing
TOBACCOS,
ALL QUALITIES OF
Syrups, Molasses,
AND
SUGARS.
ALL GRADES OF
COFFEES AND TEAS.
A FULL STOCK OF
Pure Spices.
A variety of Soaps, Oils, Candles, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Twine, Cords, Brooms, &c. Also, Baking Powders, Sodas, Starches, and all the merchandise usually kept by
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
C. D. ARNSTHAL..... A. W. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
79 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
HAND BILLS,
POSTERS,
And all PRINTING, executed with promptness by
Allan C. Bakewell & Co,
75 WOOD STREET.
REMOVAL.
Laing & McKallip
Have removed to 347 Liberty st., lately occupied by Culp & Shepard, where they will be pleased to meet their friends and the public generally. They have constantly on hand a choice assortment of Family Flour, Grain, Feed, Land and Calcined Plaster, White Lime, Foundry Flour, Baled Hay, &c. They are also general agents for the celebrated Johnstown Hydraulic and Louisville Cement and Anthracite Coal.
T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice ever offered.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
It hardens and sweetens the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
It removes tartar from the Teeth!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
It is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
Proprietor, A. H. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. jn8-TTSS
DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
122 SECOND AVENUE
JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The manufacture of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly attended to.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny.
C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal
CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE.
PEN

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

se28:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to A. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 23, 1870.

The money market was easy at 5. Sterling exchange weak at 9½@9¾. Gold heavy; opened at 12⅜, fell to 12 under large sales and closed at 12⅛@12¼. Borrowing rates 5-16ths to flat. Clearances $20,000,000.

Government securities dull and heavy; Coupons '81s, 114¾@115; '62s, 113¾@113¾; '64s, 113¾@113¾; '65s, 113¾@113¾; new 5-20s, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 108⅝@109; 10-40s, 108⅝@109; currency 6s, 114¾@115.

State securities quiet; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 63¾; new Tennessees, 69¾; new Virginias, 64; old Virginias, 58; old North Carolinas, 50¾; new North Carolinas, 36.

Stocks heavy and lower, closing steady.

Canton, 69¾; Cumberland Coal, 34; Western Union Telegraph, 84½; Quicksilver, 35¾; do. 5s; preferred, 81¾; Adams Ex., 68¾; Wells & Fargo, 98; American and Merchants' Union Ex., 49; United States Ex., 74; Pacific Mail, 49¾; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 37¾; Erie, 7s; do. preferred, 84; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 135; Reading, 97¾@98; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 105¾; Northwestern, 82; do. preferred, 87; Rock Island, 103; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94¾; Cleveland & Toledo, 94¾; Chicago & Alton, 110; do. preferred, 81½; Wabash, 25¾; do. preferred, 49; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 24¾; do. preferred, 45

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

City Councils will hold a regular monthly meeting on Monday.

Contractors will find an opportunity to bid on the building of a church at Bridgeville advertised in to-day's paper.

Iron manufacturers and others see advertisements of iron ore land for sale, in the Juniata Valley, by A. H. Brennan.

John Lindsey says an Amazonian female, Bridget Berger by name, struck him in the mouth with her fist. Alderman Taylor has issued a warrant for her arrest.

The Republicans of Birmingham Borough will meet at their usual headquarters, Monday night, to suggest candidates for borough offices, to be nominated at a subsequent meeting.

Louisa Williams was charged yesterday before Deputy Mayor Nichols, with stealing $15 worth of bed clothing from the house of Richard Murdoch, on Elch street. Louisa will be arrested.

The maintenance of a ferocious dog which bit Patrick Carrol on the lip yesterday, will doubtless cause William Weyman some trouble, as the injured party has appointed Constable Corman O'Donnell who has issued a warrant.

Abandonment.—Martha Nevergold made information before Justice Hyndman yesterday charging her husband, Christ. Nevergold, with abandonment. The parties reside in West Washington. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Christ.

Serious Accident.—A little child three years of age, daughter of Mr. Hamilton, residing on Sun alley, met with a serious accident yesterday. It was playing on the side walk when it fell, breaking its collar bone. Dr. Dilworth was summoned and reduced the fracture.

John Schubert owns real estate in Allegheny and yet has turned his wife and her two children out into the "pitiless world," so says the lady Margaret Schubert who last evening enlisted Mayor Callow's official sympathies in her behalf. John will be talked to by the Mayor.

Smash Up.—A light wagon or buggy belonging to Mr. Morgan was wrecked at the corner of Market and Liberty streets yesterday by coming into contact with a wagon. One wheel was torn off, and the occupants, a lady and gentleman, were thrown out but neither of them were seriously injured.

Collision.—About half-past five o'clock last evening a carriage belonging to Mr. Kaercher, in which his family were riding, coming from the city to Oakland, collided with a coke wagon on Fifth avenue, near Pride street. One wheel was broken and the occupants were thrown out. No one was seriously injured.

Lover of the Wood, if you have never tried any of the cigars manufactured by Negley, on 10 Fifth avenue, call at once and purchase a supply, and then enjoy the delicious luxury of a smoke, perfect in all that can make both agreeable and valuable to the fastidious. Negley has everything in the tobacco trade on hand at 10 Fifth street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1870. Messrs. Editors: In the name of humanity, we return to you our hearty thanks, as we do to all the citizens of Pittsburgh, both American and German who, except one paper, have inserted free the advertisement of the subscription in favor of the Franco-German orphans and widows and ask, in the name of the Committee, A. DANZ.

Bad Scene in the Barrier.—Conductor Fox, who was so fearfully injured on one day last week while coupling freight cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Thirty-second street, died yesterday morning from the effects of his wounds. He was in every respect a competent and worthy man, and much esteemed by his fellow employes. He was married.

Revenue Receipts.—The gross receipts of the Mechanics' street bridge, for the month of August, amounted to $1,051.09. The Pleasant Valley street Railway, for the same month, $1,284.50. The above are the figures reports were reported to the Assessor of the Twenty-Third District. There is a revenue tax of two and a half per cent. on the receipts.

Y. M. C. A.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms this evening. There will be a business session only, as the regular work, an address on "Our German Young Men" by Rev. J. H. Stoneberg, an earnest worker and writer, and music by the choir of the Third Presbyterian Church. Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

A man who has a penchant for whipping children, should not live in the city, where there are his neighbors, otherwise he is likely to get into trouble, as was the case with Moses Dougherty, of Soho, who was brought before Alderman Ross Monday. The mother of Albert Ross was wroth thereat and laid her complaint before Mayor Callow, who last evening fined Dougherty.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Bechtold, indicted for adultery, previously reported, the jury failed to agree and was discharged.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Nancy Albaugh, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury, and a verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the costs was rendered.

THE O'BRIEN HOMICIDE.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Davis, indicted jointly with William Griffiths, for the murder of William O'Brien, at Soho, on or about the 6th of September last.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, one of the counsel for Davis, a severance was granted and Davis was put on trial.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the evening of the sixth of September Edward Parks and William Price got into a quarrel, which they agreed to settle by a fight, and went out for that purpose. The ground selected for the conflict was near the coke ovens, above Soho, and after the fight had ended, Wm. O'Brien, who appears to have been one of the seconds to the parties, pulled Parks off Price, stating that the parties had agreed to have a fair "stand up fight." Davis, it was altered, then made an attack on O'Brien, whom he succeeded in knocking down, and Griffiths, who was stated, kicked him on the neck, or the side of the head, and that immediately after receiving the kick O'Brien fell over and expired.

Messrs. Marshall and Owens appeared for the defendant and Davis, and Messrs. Corbett and the District Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Some two hours were occupied in empanelling a jury after which the court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past one court convened, and the case was opened on the part of the Commonwealth, by John Flaherty, who briefly related the circumstances under which the deceased came to his death and the connection of the accused therewith.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr J. H. Roberts, sworn—Am a practicing physician; held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased; found the seventh bone of the neck laterally dislocated; a contused and lacerated wound on the forehead and a similar wound on the jaw; the stroke on the neck dislocated the neck bone; it must have followed instantly as the compression of the dislocated bone on the spinal column would have stopped the action of the heart instantly. Had the stroke dislocating the neck been delivered while the deceased was on his feet he would have fallen instantly and could not have arisen from the ground.

Dr. Button was sworn and corroborated Dr. Roberts in the main points. He agreed with Dr. Roberts as to the fact that death would follow instantaneously the dislocation of the neck.

Michael Hanan, sworn.—I reside at Soho. Was at the fight. Ed. Parks and Wm. Price went out to have a fight. They got into a rough and tumble and Parks got down. Price called for some one to take him off, and O'Brien went in to take him off, when Ed. Davis struck him. O'Brien threw up his hands and started back. Davis struck him four or five times, and the next thing I heard was that O'Brien was dead. I did not see any one but Davis strike O'Brien. Don't know what killed him.

Thos. Barker, sworn—The testimony of this witness corroborates that of the former witness and he further states that Davis knocked O'Brien down twice and then left him and started back to where he was at first covered Griffiths. Bill Griffiths then came up and kicked O'Brien on the left jaw while O'Brien was in the act of getting up, and he then kicked him under the ear. Griffiths then called to Davis to come away, and they left together. O'Brien showed signs of life for several minutes after receiving the blow.

Mrs. Catharine Trainor and *Mrs. Hanlay* were sworn, but their testimony was in substance the same as that of other witnesses who saw the affray.

Edward O'Brien was the next witness. His testimony in this case was the same as that above. He testified that after the man was killed Davis and Griffiths went into the mill.

Edward O'Brien was then recalled to what occurred, as related by other witnesses, and in addition said that Bill Davis first struck O'Brien with the left hand on the left jaw. He saw Crowley rush into the crowd, but could not say whether he struck Davis or not.

James Bradley was the next witness. His testimony developed no new facts.

Thos. Begley was sworn, but there were no new facts elicited by his testimony.

Wm. Price was the next witness. He saw nothing of the difficulty between O'Brien and Parks, but saw a fight between Parks and Griffiths.

Michael Gallagher was the next witness. He testified that he went to O'Brien after he had been kicked and found him lying on his back insensible but that his pulse was still beating. His further stated that O'Brien lived about eight minutes after he was injured.

THE DEFENSE.

The Commonwealth here rested, and Wm. Owens, Esq., offered the cause for the defense. The theory of the defense was that the injury inflicted by Davis, as shown by the Commonwealth, did not cause the death of O'Brien, and in the Commonwealth's case failed to prove any preconcerted arrangement or connection between Davis and Crowley or Griffiths, but on the contrary, that Davis acted from his own impulses, and the deceased could not be held responsible.

Mr. Owens then swore—Saw the fight; Davis was at home when he heard of the fight and he came down to the ground and said the parties should not fight; he said that Parks had no right to fight; that Parks had agreed to stop the fight; O'Brien stepped in and said that he was Price's friend, and that the parties should not fight; Davis then struck him.

The jury then left the District Attorney stated that, after consultation with the counsel for the defense, he thought it his duty to state that he could not under the testimony ask a verdict of guilty even of manslaughter. He left it further stated that if O'Brien lived about eight minutes after he was injured.

The jury returned a verdict "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

6 Com. vs. H. C. Ackerman.
7 " Mollie Ackerman.
23 " Annie School.
28 " Jacob Shaw.
29 " Annie Sirr.
30 " Peter Huffman.
31 " Jacob Mihley.
15 " Fanny Cooley.
32 " James Sherell.
33 " Peter Huffman.

Constable Commission.—Yesterday Mrs. Mary Hotchkey retained a sad tale of misplaced confidence to Alderman Irwin. She had entrusted Hezekiah Mathias, a countryman, to go to Ridge Avenue and purchase a load of lumber for her. He returned with the material valued at twelve dollars. Hezekiah, or rum, however, failed to perform less part of the contract, and further aggravated Mrs. Hotchkey's grief by absolutely retaining the dress material which he had purchased for her. Hezekiah, the magistrate so decided, and issued the papers accordingly.

Dropped Dead.—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Roddy Patterson dropped dead yesterday evening about five o'clock, on Sixth avenue, between Penn and Liberty. The animal with its mate were hitched to a carriage about two o'clock to go to a funeral, and when about the hill by Trinity Church, Attorney the driver noticed something wrong. As soon as he reached the Cemetery gate and unhooked the animals, he started back to the city, dying very shortly, and upon arriving at the point named the horse fell and died almost instantly.

Broken Friendship.—A pack of cards, valued at forty cents, was missing from the saloon of John Connolly the other day. The circumstances, a couple of days subsequent, Connolly and the mutual friend, William Murphy, ultimately, the state of affairs resulted in cross suits before Alderman Ross. In the first Connolly charged Murphy with larceny, and Murphy charged Connolly with assault and battery. The case was finally settled by Connolly paying Murphy a dollar. Alderman Taylor yesterday had the parties before him. The hearing will be continued to-day.

Our Commercial Readers in town and country are requested to the advertisement in another part of this paper, of John K. Dilworth & Co., the wholesale grocery house of long standing, and of the highest reputation for quality. Sugars in all grades, Coffees and Teas in all orders. Their stock will be found large and varied, and their prices will bear with the most favorable to compare, and as they are enterprising, they are constantly replenishing it. Just now their corps of assistants, the engine, machine, and boiler, have been increased and offered at prices which are so low that western merchants on their way to Philadelphia or New York are sure to find it to their pecuniary interest to call there, finding it to their interest to do so.

It is due to Messrs. Dilworth to say that at the present Intercalary Fair they were represented to them for the last Richmond Terminus. It is also note-worthy that they have removed into a spacious store, on the same delivery of goods to their customers as they continue in both office and all the boroughs.

A Fussed Stepmother.

The other evening an incident happened which illustrated the infinitude of married life. Two men, the little the worse of benzine, were enjoying a ride in a buggy on Liberty street when they came across two women, both married, and offered them to take a ride. They accepted the invitation and got into the buggy, when the men started off at a lively rate through one fall out of the vehicles, breaking the axletree, and the horse ran off with the buggy. The women were thrown out, but neither of them were seriously injured. The men were arrested by Officer Hamilton and taken before Alderman Ross, who fined them $5 each and costs. One of the women, however, refused to pay her fine, and was committed to the lock-up. The other paid her fine and left. The husband of the woman in jail refused to do with her. They pass their days in separation on her end with her friend on Wednesday evening for parts unknown.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, September 23.—In the case of Johnson's executors against Shaffer, reported on trial yesterday, was resumed and had not been concluded when Court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.—In the case of Bailey, Farrell & Co., vs. S. P. Rose, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $8.17.

The first case taken up was that of H. Gerding vs. A. J. Barr. Action to recover for goods sold and delivered and work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $33.23.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

345 Living-ton & Bro. vs. Robert E. Clark.
84 Wonderlich and wife vs. Comstock.
85 McIntyre vs. Marshall.
110 McClintock vs. Nesbit.
115 Fleming & Co. vs. National Refining and Storing Co.
121 D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Coulter et al.
122 Geo. W. Dithridge vs. John Allen.
124 Dan'l vs. Pittsburgh & Birmingham P. R. W. Co.
125 Louis King vs. Kirkpatrick et al.
126 Davis vs. Moreland.
123 Sellers, Canfield & Co. vs. Owston et al.
127 John Vose, Jr., vs. James S. Negley et al.
141 R. D. Clark & Co. vs. Graham et al.
142 Samuel Plummer vs. J. M. Carr et al.
154 Moffitt & Old vs. J. S. Negley et al.
155 Singerly & Myers vs. Radcliff.
156 Snyder vs. Forsyth et al.
161 J. B. Kennedy vs. Canroty et al.
162 Alex. McClintock vs. C. Fry.

The business of the week is all often cases on the present list.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Bechtold, indicted for adultery, previously reported, the jury failed to agree and was discharged.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Nancy Albaugh, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, reported yesterday, was resumed and submitted to the jury, and a verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the costs was rendered.

THE O'BRIEN HOMICIDE.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Edward Davis, indicted jointly with William Griffiths, for the murder of William O'Brien, at Soho, on or about the 6th of September last.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, one of the counsel for Davis, a severance was granted and Davis was put on trial.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

On the evening of the sixth of September Edward Parks and William Price got into a quarrel, which they agreed to settle by a fight, and went out for that purpose. The ground selected for the conflict was near the coke ovens, above Soho, and after the fight had ended, Wm. O'Brien, who appears to have been one of the seconds to the parties, pulled Parks off Price, stating that the parties had agreed to have a fair "stand up fight." Davis, it was altered, then made an attack on O'Brien, whom he succeeded in knocking down, and Griffiths, who was stated, kicked him on the neck, or the side of the head, and that immediately after receiving the kick O'Brien fell over and expired.

Messrs. Marshall and Owens appeared for the defendant and Davis, and Messrs. Corbett and the District Attorney for the Commonwealth.

Some two hours were occupied in empanelling a jury after which the court took a recess until half past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half past one court convened, and the case was opened on the part of the Commonwealth, by John Flaherty, who briefly related the circumstances under which the deceased came to his death and the connection of the accused therewith.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr J. H. Roberts, sworn—Am a practicing physician; held a *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased; found the seventh bone of the neck laterally dislocated; a contused and lacerated wound on the forehead and a similar wound on the jaw; the stroke on the neck dislocated the neck bone; it must have followed instantly as the compression of the dislocated bone on the spinal column would have stopped the action of the heart instantly. Had the stroke dislocating the neck been delivered while the deceased was on his feet he would have fallen instantly and could not have arisen from the ground.

Dr. Button was sworn and corroborated Dr. Roberts in the main points. He agreed with Dr. Roberts as to the fact that death would follow instantaneously the dislocation of the neck.

Michael Hanan, sworn.—I reside at Soho. Was at the fight. Ed. Parks and Wm. Price went out to have a fight. They got into a rough and tumble and Parks got down. Price called for some one to take him off, and O'Brien went in to take him off, when Ed. Davis struck him. O'Brien threw up his hands and started back. Davis struck him four or five times, and the next thing I heard was that O'Brien was dead. I did not see any one but Davis strike O'Brien. Don't know what killed him.

Thos. Barker, sworn—The testimony of this witness corroborates that of the former witness and he further states that Davis knocked O'Brien down twice and then left him and started back to where he was at first covered Griffiths. Bill Griffiths then came up and kicked O'Brien on the left jaw while O'Brien was in the act of getting up, and he then kicked him under the ear. Griffiths then called to Davis to come away, and they left together. O'Brien showed signs of life for several minutes after receiving the blow.

Mrs. Catharine Trainor and *Mrs. Hanlay* were sworn, but their testimony was in substance the same as that of other witnesses who saw the affray.

Edward O'Brien was the next witness. His testimony in this case was the same as that above. He testified that after the man was killed Davis and Griffiths went into the mill.

Edward O'Brien was then recalled to what occurred, as related by other witnesses, and in addition said that Bill Davis first struck O'Brien with the left hand on the left jaw. He saw Crowley rush into the crowd, but could not say whether he struck Davis or not.

James Bradley was the next witness. His testimony developed no new facts.

Thos. Begley was sworn, but there were no new facts elicited by his testimony.

Wm. Price was the next witness. He saw nothing of the difficulty between O'Brien and Parks, but saw a fight between Parks and Griffiths.

Michael Gallagher was the next witness. He testified that he went to O'Brien after he had been kicked and found him lying on his back insensible but that his pulse was still beating. His further stated that O'Brien lived about eight minutes after he was injured.

THE DEFENSE.

The Commonwealth here rested, and Wm. Owens, Esq., offered the cause for the defense. The theory of the defense was that the injury inflicted by Davis, as shown by the Commonwealth, did not cause the death of O'Brien, and in the Commonwealth's case failed to prove any preconcerted arrangement or connection between Davis and Crowley or Griffiths, but on the contrary, that Davis acted from his own impulses, and the deceased could not be held responsible.

Mr. Owens then swore—Saw the fight; Davis was at home when he heard of the fight and he came down to the ground and said the parties should not fight; he said that Parks had no right to fight; that Parks had agreed to stop the fight; O'Brien stepped in and said that he was Price's friend, and that the parties should not fight; Davis then struck him.

At this point the District Attorney stated that, after consultation with the counsel for the defense, he thought it his duty to state that he could not under the testimony ask a verdict of guilty even of manslaughter. He left further stated that if O'Brien lived about eight minutes after he was injured.

The jury then left the District Attorney stated that, after consultation with the counsel for the defense, he thought it his duty to state that he could not under the testimony ask a verdict of guilty even of manslaughter. He left further stated that if O'Brien lived about eight minutes after he was injured.

The jury returned a verdict "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. Louis Hafnacle.
" Pat Doyle.
" John Melly.
" Fred. Freeman et al.
" George Brown.
" Geo. H. Kerstetine.
" J. C. Smith.
" Geo. Llewellyn.
" Geo. Seymour.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Barrett, the eminent tragedian, was the recipient of a benefit at the Opera House last evening, on which occasion "Hamlet" was produced, with Mr. Barrett in the title role. Having seen Mr. Barrett in Rondelle, we expected to see Hamlet well staged, but had no idea that he would personate the character so faithfully. In many respects his Hamlet is better than Booth's. His reading is fruitless, and his stage play, which is very much after Booth's style, is full. Little, if at all, inferior to that of the latter. The Ophelia of Miss Noble was remarkably good, as was also the Laertes of Mr. Gossin. The other characters were well sustained, particularly that of the grave digger by Mr. Irving. To-night will be presented at the matinee this afternoon, and also this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The entertainments at the Academy of Music continue to be well patronized by both ladies and gentlemen. The Fisher burlesque company is giving quite a genuine last night with "Handy Andy," and the olio performance at the opening of the entertainment was excellent. A grand matinee will be given this afternoon for the accommodation of families, and the regular Saturday evening performance this evening.

VARIETIES.—The old established place of amusement has improved wonderfully in every respect under the management of Mr. Aiken, and it is in fact a first class variety show. The novelties and attractions are numerous, as will be seen by the bills.

New Goods! New Goods!—Now fall goods just received at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 39 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following additional election district Republican Vigilance Committees are published by order of the County Vigilance Committee.
H. M. LONG, Chairman.
ROBT. G. ATKINSON, Secretary.

FIRST WARD PITTSBURGH.

At a meeting called by the Chairman of the Vigilant Committee, G. W. Coffin, Esq., the following persons were appointed on said committee:

James Rees,	Capt. And. Miller,
John Fitzsimmons,	Capt. Hugh Campbell,
Wm. Burton,	A. C. Murdoch, M. D.,
Frederick Schild,	Matthew Jones,
Henry Schild,	Rev. John Peck,
Andrew Miller,	Geo. Wilson,
B. Oppenheimer,	Granville L. Woodson,
A. C. Silverman,	Andrew Hauspee.
John Cuthbert,	Wm. R. Boggs,
Henry Oppenheimer,	John P. Messner,
Isaac Bierman,	Harry Silverman,
James Grauer,	Jacob Kirky,
George Brosie,	E. Abrams,
Wm. F. Long,	C. F. Weihl,
Wm. Evans,	David Moon,
John F. Snyder,	Wm. J. Diehl,
John Seiferth,	John Miller,
Robert C. Elliott,	Wm. S. Lattimer,
Wm. V. Diehl,	Joseph Patterson,
Thos. Rees,	Mat. Keep,
D. R. Speer,	Wm. Bunton,
Jos. M. Gazzam,	William Burnton,
And. Fulton,	Henry Morland,
John Burkhammer,	John Hay,
Alex. Hay,	James Milligan,
Thos. Phillips,	David Campbell,
A. F. Brackmyer,	G. W. Garrison,
John Mochrell,	Jeff. Davis, Sen.,
Josiah Brown,	John Fullerton,
John T. Fullerton,	Florence Kramer,
Thos. Douglass,	John McLanahan,
C. C. Negley,	Nicholas Arlingelo,
G. W. Perkin,	Samuel M. Fulton,
Fred Jacobs,	Henry Schutz,
John G. Martin,	Moses Livingston,
Henry Lantz,	Daniel Evans,
James Vandegrift,	Samuel Reams,
Daniel Weigold,	John H. Reams,
Samuel Fullerton,	C. C. Smith.
Wm. Fullerton.	

The above committee are requested to meet at the First Ward School House on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, by order of the President.

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH—ADDITIONAL.

C. F. Kuhn.	Rody M'Limeman.
Jas. Lowry, Jr.	Jos. Fritman.
Frank Bicky.	Jackson Kerr.
Wm. Schultz.	Henry Geilfus.
Alex. Mitchell.	

EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

James Hill,	George G. Jeremy,
John Wallace,	J. H. Hart,
John Little,	J. G. Wood,
Wm. H. Glenn,	Jacob H. Walter,
John McGimsey,	Joseph Hartman,
Wm. Moore,	D. M. Chambers,
V. G. Elliot,	John Scott,
Sam'l Kilgore,	Wm. Shore, Sr.,
Joseph Marshall,	James Patterson,
James F. Moore,	John Patterson,
Emil Poerstell,	William Presser,
Henry Wilson,	John W. Lambie,
Charles Martin,	Robert Hague,
A. J. Bellows,	Gibson Miller,
John Bell,	George Booth,
Mr. Anglock,	James Booth,
Henry Cochran,	James Parks,
George Cochran,	Samuel Scott.

G. B. CHALMERS, Chairman.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The following Vigilance Committee are requested to meet at the house of Geo. Gerst, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, to make arrangements for the approaching election.

Saml. Hastings.	A. P. Callow,
R. E. Smith.	G. B. Nutty.
Horatio Tyler.	J. R. Axley.
Robt. Barr, Jr.	John K. Brown.
Christian Gieb.	John Aikin.
David Hastings.	John Meyer.
Thomas Brown.	John Steuhan.
P. J. Foley.	John Bush.
Geo. Gerhart.	John Hoag.
Peter Ift.	John F. Heckel.
Philip Greenagle.	John Latz.
A. J. Percivost.	Casper Gang.
J. A. Shoals.	Chas. Sautter.
Chas. Raeder.	Wm. Schliepen.
Peter Bolster.	Nicholas Vogelsitly, Jr
Fred. Attvater.	Geo. F. Comley.
David Boden.	Ludwick Schaffer.
Henry Kerr.	

BIRMINGHAM—First precinct.

Jas. McDonald.	Conrad Vogley.
John Eichler.	Stephen Strunz.
Henry Mesterfeld.	Geo. Powell.
David Evans.	Jno. Phillips.
Henry Kestner.	Chas. Evans.
Martin Shafer.	Geo. M. Smith.
Wilson Kline.	Nat Ramsey.
John Haan.	Jas. Conway.
Philip Pfeil.	Jo. Burns.

The Vigilance Committee of the First precinct, borough of Birmingham, are requested to meet at Martin Shafer's Hotel, corner Washington and Twelfth streets, on next Tuesday evening, September 27th, at half past seven o'clock. Let there be a prompt and full attendance.

ORMSBY BOROUGH.

Wm. Ferguson.	H. C. Nuimeyer.
Geo. Gerver.	W. Clurg.
Mark Donley.	J. J. Reese.

R. C. DALZELL, Chairman.

Delicious Ale—First Premium Awarded J. M. Carson & Co. for the Best Cream Ale by the Inter-State Fair.

There was on exhibition at the recent Inter State Fair a modest looking half barrel of cream ale which, from the brand on the outside, made many a thirsty and last covered visitor on the grounds sigh because not one of the judges, whose superlatively great privilege was to drink from the cask, when dry. It was J. M. Carson & Co.'s celebrated cream ale, which was entered for the prize, and which of course was in due time awarded the first premium for its purity and general excellence. The Judges were Messrs. Wm. Hamilton and W. H. Elliott, and we are sure they made no mistake in their judgment and discrimination in favor of this, all the praise of which has long been almost universal. After the ale had been duly tested and the exhibitors placed it on free tap in the Committee room adjoining the President's headquarters, as many as the limited number could be were invited to partake of the delicious and health-giving beverage. They did so and the unanimous verdict was that the ale could possibly have no superior. An English friend, who had never before admitted that our ale even approached in excellence that made in the great breweries of his own land, went into ecstacies over his glass of beautiful foaming ale, said it came bubbling from the pure metal and too tempting to resist, from that prize barrel, and exclaimed, "Well, the time was when I was a fine fellow to take to ale as good as merry H'england h'ever saw." He was converted, and so would all liberal minded Englishmen be brought over to a due appreciation of the American ale if such a quality as that brewed by Messrs. J. M. Carson & Co. was presented them for an expression of opinion as to its merits and superiority. The cream ale, a specimen of which took the first prize, is intended for family consumption, and for the dinner table and sick chamber. It is light, full of life and nutrition, and commended in the very highest terms by the medical profession as pure strength-giving and blood-vitalizing. The other ales brewed by Carson & Co., whose establishment is one of the largest and best appointed in the State, located on the corner of Duquesne way and Barker's alley, are also of superior quality and have attained a national reputation. Orders from families in the city, hotels and saloons delivered promptly, and shipments by rail or river made in safe packages

Base Ball.

Yesterday afternoon an interesting game of base ball was played between the Atlantic club of this city and the United of Wheeling. It will be remembered that in a former game in Wheeling between these clubs the United came off victorious by a score of 11 to 9. Yesterday the tables were turned and the result reversed 20 to 11 in favor of the Atlantics. The play on both sides was good as a general rule, and the result was pleasant at least to the majority of spectators, we of course favoring our home club. Mr. John Fox, of the Osceola club, performed the duties of umpire to the satisfaction of players and looker-on. The time for the return game has not been agreed upon.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Club is in correspondence with the White and the Red Stockings with a view to getting up matches with them upon their eastern tour. Both of these clubs are to come east before the close of the season, and there is a strong probability that each will take in this place on the route.

The Young Osceola and the Atlantics play at Union Park next Saturday.

The Medical Times, a Semi-Monthly Journal of Medical and Surgical Science.

The eminent publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, has announced its intention to commence on the 1st prox. the semi-monthly publication of a periodical bearing the above title, to which a large number of eminent professors and practitioners of Philadelphia, New York and other cities are pledged to be regular contributors.

The large number of Hospitals, Medical Schools and Medical Associations in Philadelphia render that city probably the best point in the whole country for the ingathering of all that is new and valuable in the domain of Medicine and Surgery. With professional character of the pledged contributors, the brevity of the intervals of publication, and the unusual facilities of the enterprising publishers, are so many assurances that the forthcoming work will be of the highest excellence, and that it will be, as it will well deserve to be, a more acceptable and useful journal of its class than any of its predecessors or contemporaries.

Approach of Winter.

The Summer days are ended, and the Autumn winds are sighing now. The roses that bloomed in the gardens, in the yards, in the deep woods, will soon be gone. The leaves will rustle a while longer, and turning brown, will fall in the quivering Autumn winds. The atmosphere has already been tempered by the snow locks that are advancing from the future. The sky has lost its brazen mask, and its tranquil depths are tinged with a softer hue. The season is changing and admonishes us that we should also change our clothing. Doff the thin Summer suit, to the more comfortable fall garment, and the place to go for good goods is the newest established resort of Messrs. Longwade & Co., No. 39 Sixth street, near Penn. Since they have refitted, their store has been replenished with an entirely new stock of goods of the most beautiful styles, which they are prepared to manufacture into suits for gentlemen, youth and boys. All who wish to be dressed in stylish, neat fitting garments will not forget to call at Hespenheide's, No. 39 Sixth street.

Brown's Ambotypes.

One of the most pleasant places for amusement seekers to spend an hour or two pleasantly within the city at present is at the exhibitions of Brown's Autotypes at Gillespie's new Art Gallery, on Wood street. The collection embraces *fac simile* copies of numerous works of art by the old masters, as well as many modern works, and is the finest ever presented for public inspection in this city. The present, we learn, will dent in liberal terms with any of our public institutions desirous to purchase the collection or any portion of it. It comprises over eight thousand specimens of different subjects. The artist has visited all the principal cities in the east and nearly all of them have secured at least a portion, if not a full set of the collection.

White Goods.—A large and well selected stock of Ladies' Underwear, regular make, just received at the Department Store, at 75c to $1 and $1.25. These goods are of fine quality and decidedly cheap. Look at them before purchasing. No. 59 Fifth avenue.

New Goods! New Goods!—Just received a great variety of ladies', misses' and children's marino underwear, wool, marino and fancy hose, children's knit wool cloaks, basques, hoods, boots, &c., &c., at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 39 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

Everybody should know that Will T. Wiley, No. 63 Fifth avenue, sells well made boots, shoes, and gaiters, at the cheapest prices to be obtained in the city.

At the Department Store can be found a new stock of Parian Marble Busts and figures in the $1 00 department, where you also will buy a great variety of Albums, Work Boxes, Jet and Gold Plated Jewelry, Silver Plated Five Bottled Castors and other goods, all for $1 each. 59 Fifth avenue.

An Exquisite Selection of fine undergarments for Ladies and Misses, just received at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street; trimmings, ribbons, collars, cuffs, netts, jet jewelry, sashes, bows, ties, gloves of all kinds, and a host of novelties for ladies, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street. Strangers coming to the city should call and examine these goods.

The largest and best assortment of plain, fancy and fashionable boots, shoes and gaiters can be had cheap and popular headquarters of Will T. Wiley, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

Save time by dining at the Continental. You will find it much more convenient than going out home. The Continental is on Fifth avenue, just below the postoffice.

New Goods! New Goods!—Just received a great variety of the latest styles in neckties, bows, collars, &c., at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 39 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

The Equinoctial Storms for some reason have failed to come up to time this year. They should pattern after Liebler, who is never behind with the most elegant and finest stock of trunks in the city at his warehouse, No. 104 Wood street. Liebler's assortment now on hand is worth a day's travel to see.

The best place to buy your boots and shoes, at the very cheapest prices, is at Will T. Wiley's, No. 63 Fifth avenue.

D. W. Evans, 59 Fifth avenue, has just received a large and well selected stock of Ladies' Underwear, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1 50. These goods are all regular make, of fine quality, and very cheap. Ladies are invited to examine before purchasing.

Just Received a great variety of gentlemen's merino underwear. Cashmeres and flannel shirts, fine white shirts, English cotton and wool half hose, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 39 Fifth avenue.
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.

New Goods opened this morning. Another lot of ladies' and Misses' night dresses, chemises, drawers, toilet sacks, infants' robes and dresses, aprons, linen collars and cuffs, and a great many other fancy goods. Call at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Parian Marble Busts and Figures. A large assortment of various kinds, can be found in the $1 00 Department, at Evans' 59 Fifth avenue.

As you pass up Fifth avenue to-day drop in at the Continental. You can get a nice dish of oysters there in a moment's notice.

Will T. Wiley's Boot, Shoe and Rubber Store, 63 Fifth avenue.

LARCENY.

A Countryman Robbed of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars—Arrest of the Alleged Thief—He is Held to Bail for Trial.

Gentlemen coming to the city from the country should be careful into what establishment they go to take their "benzine" and should be equally careful about making acquaintances. City acquaintances may be a good thing to have, but unless a stranger has some one to vouch for them, he should be shy of new acquaintances. A countryman was "taken in and done for" Thursday night to the amount of $150. He was passing along Sixth avenue and went into a saloon where he met a gentleman, as he supposed, with whom he soon became on intimate terms, so very intimate that he had exchanged cards with his new made friend, the card he received bearing the name of Jas. F. Johnson, No. 253 Penn street. Mr. Johnson invited him to drink and he drank, but he had no sooner swallowed the liquor than he felt that he had been drugged. Not suspecting his friend he proposed to leave the place, and they both left together. When passing Patterson & Co.'s livery stable, on Seventh avenue, the new found friend proposed to Abraham Dunbar, the countryman, to go with him into the alley, stating that his father lived in there and he wanted to see him. Dunbar refused to go on the ground that it was too late to disturb them, but insisted upon Johnson going with him to the Rush House, where he said he had a room. On arriving at the room, Dunbar ordered up the drinks and was soon gloriously drunk. He went to sleep, and when he awoke some hours after he found his pocket book gone. Call had gone, and that $150, thirteen tens and a twenty dollar bill, had gone out of his pocket book. He then collected enough from exhibitors placed it on free tap in the Committee room adjoining the President's headquarters, as many as the limited number could be were invited to partake of the delicious and health-giving beverage. They did so and the unanimous verdict was that the ale could possibly have no superior. An English friend, who had never before admitted that our ale even approached in excellence that made in the great breweries of his own land, went into ecstacies over his glass of beautiful foaming ale, said it came bubbling from the pure metal and too tempting to resist, from that prize barrel, and exclaimed, "Well, the time was when I was a fine fellow to take to ale as good as merry H'england h'ever saw." He was converted, and so would all liberal minded Englishmen be brought over to a due appreciation of the American ale if such a quality as that brewed by Messrs. J. M. Carson & Co. was presented them for an expression of opinion as to its merits and superiority. The cream ale, a specimen of which took the first prize, is intended for family consumption, and for the dinner table and sick chamber. It is light, full of life and nutrition, and commended in the very highest terms by the medical profession as pure strength-giving and blood-vitalizing. The other ales brewed by Carson & Co., whose establishment is one of the largest and best appointed in the State, located on the corner of Duquesne way and Barker's alley, are also of superior quality and have attained a national reputation. Orders from families in the city, hotels and saloons delivered promptly, and shipments by rail or river made in safe packages

Base Ball.

Yesterday afternoon an interesting game of base ball was played between the Atlantic club of this city and the United of Wheeling. It will be remembered that in a former game in Wheeling between these clubs the United came off victorious by a score of 11 to 9. Yesterday the tables were turned and the result reversed 20 to 11 in favor of the Atlantics. The play on both sides was good as a general rule, and the result was pleasant at least to the majority of spectators, we of course favoring our home club. Mr. John Fox, of the Osceola club, performed the duties of umpire to the satisfaction of players and looker-on. The time for the return game has not been agreed upon.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Club is in correspondence with the White and the Red Stockings with a view to getting up